

(Mr. HANSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, S. 890 is a very important bill. It helps a small town in Utah, and it saves the American people millions of dollars.

The Town of Dutch John was established in 1958 by the Bureau of Reclamation to provide housing and serve project construction needs for the construction of Flaming Gorge Dam. This provision will privatize certain lands at Dutch John which are no longer needed by the Bureau of Reclamation. In an agreement reached between the local county and the Bureau, this language will transfer these lands and save the taxpayer over one million dollars annually.

I ask my colleagues to give S. 890 their full support.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, and was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### INTERNATIONAL CHILD LABOR RELIEF ACT OF 1998

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4506) to provide for United States support for developmental alternatives for underage child workers, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4506

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "International Child Labor Relief Act of 1998".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) Article 32 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child recognizes "the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development."

(2) Article 2 of Convention 138 of the International Labor Organization, the Minimum Age Convention, states that the minimum age for admission to employment or work "shall not be less than the age of completion of compulsory schooling and, in any case, shall not be less than 15 years."

(3) Convention 29 of International Labor Organization, the Forced Labor Convention, which has been in effect since 1930, prohibits most forms of "forced or compulsory labor", including all forced labor by people under the age of 18.

(4) Although it is among the most universally condemned of all human rights abuses, child labor is widely practiced. The International Labor Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) have estimated the total number of child workers to be between 200,000,000 and 250,000,000. More than 95 percent of those child workers live in developing countries.

(5) The International Labor Organization has estimated that 13.2 percent of all children 10 to 14 years of age around the world were economically active in 1995. According to UNICEF, 75 percent of the child laborers in the 10 to 14 age group work 6 days a week or more, and 50 percent work 9 hours a day

or more. There are no reliable figures on workers under 10 years of age, though their numbers are known to be significant. Reliable child labor statistics are not readily available, in part because many governments in the developing world are reluctant to document those activities, which are often illegal under domestic laws, which violate international standards, and which may be perceived as a failure of internal public policy.

(6) Notwithstanding international and domestic prohibitions, many children in developing countries are forced to work as debt-bonded and slave laborers in hazardous and exploitative industries. According to the United Nations Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery and the International Labor Organization, there are tens of millions of child slaves in the world today. Large numbers of those slaves are involved in agricultural and domestic labor, the sex industry, the carpet and textile industries, and quarrying and brick making.

(7) In many countries, children lack either the legal standing or the means to protect themselves from cruelty and exploitation in the workplace.

(8) The employment of children often interferes with the opportunities of such children for basic education. Furthermore, where it coexists with high rates of adult unemployment, the use of child labor likely denies gainful employment to millions of adults.

(9) While child labor is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that is tied to issues of poverty, educational opportunity, and culture, its most abusive and hazardous forms are repugnant to basic human rights and must be eliminated.

(10) Created in 1992, the International Labor Organization's International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC) is the world's largest technical cooperation program on child labor, involving more than 50 countries and over 1,000 action programs. Governments take the initiative in seeking IPEC assistance, and demonstrate their commitment to combating child labor by signing a memorandum of understanding with IPEC, which serves as the basis for a long term in-country program that is overseen by a national steering committee comprised of representatives of government, employers' and workers' organizations, and relevant non-governmental organizations. IPEC activities aim at preventing child labor, withdrawing children from hazardous work, and providing alternatives to child labor as a transitional measure toward its elimination.

#### SEC. 3. UNITED STATES SUPPORT FOR DEVELOPMENTAL ALTERNATIVES FOR UNDERAGE CHILD WORKERS.

For each of the fiscal years 1999 through 2001 there are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Labor under the heading "International Labor Affairs Bureau" \$30,000,000 for a United States contribution to the International Labor Organization for the activities of the International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. LUTHER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my support for the International Child Labor Relief Act, H.R. 4506. I commend its chief sponsors, the distinguished chairman of our Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), for his tireless work in drawing attention to the growing epidemic of child labor. It is one of the most universally condemned of all human rights abuses.

The work that exploited children do is more often than not dirty, demeaning, and dangerous. A large proportion of the estimated 250 million exploited children in the world are debt bonded or slave laborers. Employment prevents a child from gaining a basic education, and for children whose employment involves captivity, employment means no education at all.

This legislation authorizes \$90 million over the next 3 years to the International Labor Organization for the activities of the International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor, IPEC. Each of the more than 50 countries participating in IPEC have signed a memorandum of understanding that serves as a basis for its own long-term efforts to address this problem.

There can be little doubt that the ongoing economic crisis in Asia has forced governments and non-governmental groups alike to reevaluate their programs and strategies to address this critically important issue.

Most experts agree that governments can help to address this growing humanitarian crisis by promoting free education to reduce the incidence of child labor, but the revival of economic growth throughout Asia and other affected market economies is no less essential to the long-term solution to the exploitation of underage workers.

□ 2115

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this vitally important legislation to ensure that child labor issues are given the attention they deserve in the Clinton administration and among all the 174 members of the International Labor Organization.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LUTHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN).

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from New York (Chairman GILMAN) and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. LUTHER) for being here tonight to outline why this bill is so necessary.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to be home with my kids, and I know that each of my colleagues would like to be as well. We will go home and we will look at those kids and know that they are well

fed and clothed and housed and cared for and nurtured. But that is not the case with hundreds of millions of children around the globe.

I would like to share a few of these children that this bill that these gentlemen, along with the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), who was the principal sponsor on the Committee on International Relations, have cared for who would not have been cared for, who will not even be noticed, unless we provide this money.

Mr. Chairman, this is a picture of a girl shining shoes. She works in a shoe shine stand in Ecuador. She cannot be more than 4 years old. She represents the millions of children who work on the streets of the world's cities. Children are sent on to the streets to work or to beg, and while seeking work, they are easy prey.

They are given a job, like this girl, shining shoes. They must turn over all the money they receive to an older child, who then gives them a small portion as salary. The older child rakes in profits by exploiting a small army of children. Frequently, though, the older child is in a similar relationship with even older children who control large groups of these children. Those who are beggars may be maimed to make them look more helpless and miserable than other beggars.

And as the children grow older, they learn they can make more money by theft or by exploiting children younger than themselves.

Here is another picture of the kind of child that this legislation deals with. This is a little girl who works in Aligarh, India, a town on the border of Nepal. This child is making tiny padlocks. The average pay for the children in the metal industry is \$6 a month. They work 60-hour workweeks. They are recruited by middlemen, who are paid by the contractor, who prefers children because they are so much easier to control.

Although almost all metal factories claim to be family businesses to skirt India's scant child labor regulations, there are virtually no incidences of actual family metal shops in this part of India.

These children remove molten metal from molds near furnaces. They work with furnaces at temperatures of 2,000 degrees. Burns are a constant danger. Children also work electroplating, polishing and applying chemicals to metal. This child is polishing padlocks on a small grindstone. Fumes and metal dust are constantly inhaled by these children, which causes tuberculosis and respiratory problems.

The last picture of children that this legislation will help this is a little girl. This little girl is hammering rocks. Sometimes in other parts of the world the entire family is working in bondage, perhaps to pay the debt of a deceased relative. Children are required to work alongside their parents to maximize production. They work up to 14 hours a day carrying rocks or break-

ing them into pieces. That is what this young girl is doing. She lives in an area where gravel is scarce. In order to make cement, rocks must be broken down to small stones.

In many rural areas, traditional class or caste systems perpetuate bonded labor. Pledging one's labor and that of his children may be the only resource that a father has and may be all that he can pledge as security for a loan. Unfortunately, this same family may be uneducated, illiterate. It is easy prey for a moneylender who may charge outrageous interest rates.

That is why this bill does what it does. That is why the gentleman from New York (Chairman GILMAN); why the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), chairman of our subcommittee; why the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. LUTHER); why so many members of the Committee on International Relations and of the body, and really of the staff, know that this bill has to pass.

These are just a few of the horrors that exist as we speak. They have to be eliminated. This bill is important. I am sorry it comes up so late at night, but I appreciate the fact that the chairman has brought it up, and I appreciate the time that has been given me by the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) for his very eloquent remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), the distinguished chairman of our Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights, who is the original sponsor of this measure.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) for his kind words and for his work on this important legislation. I also thank the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. LUTHER) and a number of other sponsors, including the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), the ranking member of our Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights; the gentleman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN); the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS); the gentleman from Florida (Mr. CANADY); the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY); the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF); the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH); the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART); the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN) who already spoke; the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER); the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FOX); the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS), and others who helped shape this legislation and worked so hard to bring it to the floor today.

Mr. Speaker, international child labor is a cancer on our global economy that defies an easy cure. In the words of the International Labor Organization, and I quote, "Few human rights abuses are so unanimously condemned while being so widely practiced as child labor."

Today somewhere between 200 and 250 million children under the age of 14 are being robbed of their youth for the profit of others. Many work in hazardous industries such as mining, explosives, manufacturing, and even deep-sea fishing. Others are forced into prostitution and other forms of sexual exploitation.

The sheer magnitude of these statistics, 250 million kids, a staggering number of kids, can blind us to the human misery that they represent. Those of us who are parents should imagine our own kids in those kinds of circumstances. Only then, I think, do we begin to get a taste of the hopelessness caused by this exploitation.

While the problem is heartbreaking and immense, there are new reasons for hope. Global public awareness of this problem is greater than it has ever been. My subcommittee has held three exhaustive hearings on the issue of child labor, and it involved representatives of the administration, nongovernmental organization witnesses, labor and manufacturing representatives, concerned celebrities such as Kathie Lee Gifford, who I think offered some very useful insight to our committee, and child victims themselves. Those who had actually been exploited came before the committee and stood there and told us how they were abused.

This year, the International Labor Conference issued proposed new labor standards on what they call extreme forms of child labor, which is expected to be adopted next June. Tonight it is increasingly important that we seize this momentum.

Experts believe that the current international financial difficulties that we see every day, just open up the paper about what is going on over the world, may only worsen the problem unless we take some real action.

One of the most promising weapons in the fight against child labor is the International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor, or IPEC, of the International Labor Organization. IPEC works within countries to help develop and execute practical solutions to child labor abuse. IPEC works only in countries whose governments have officially committed themselves to developing national child labor policies in cooperation with employers, workers, NGOs and other relevant parties.

Over the past 3 years, the United States' modest, and I mean this, it is really modest, contributions to IPEC has been on the order of \$1 million to \$3 million. Yet even that minuscule amount of money has resulted in discernible improvements. Remember, this bill will authorize \$90 million over 3 years for these kinds of programs. We are talking about 1 to 3 million, and we even see some success there.

One U.S.-funded project in Bangladesh removed 10,000 children from garment factories and placed them in schools. Another program in Pakistan will remove 7,000 kids from the soccer ball industry. My kids play soccer and

have played it all their lives and are on travel teams. It causes me great concern, as it does all of us, that every soccer ball that we pick up comes from Pakistan, made by some kid. That is horrible and has to change. This modest program has begun to change that.

This program provides a social safety net for children and creates a local monitoring mechanism to ensure that they do not return to factory work. By stressing in-country program ownership and requiring local industries to share the costs, IPEC plans for those efforts to become self-sufficient. The old adage, give somebody a fish and they can eat; teach them to fish, and they can eat for a lifetime. We try to help, they try to help the countries to really become self-sufficient.

Let me remind my colleagues that when they are working at these sweatshops, these kids are not going to school. So their prospects for the future are greatly inhibited and retarded as a direct result of the exploitation, and the prospects of breaking out of that become very limited indeed.

Mr. Speaker, our country should be the global standard bearer for human rights. On some things we are, and many other aspects we fall far short. But at least we should be always striving for human rights and human decency. We are blessed, clearly, with unparalleled prosperity. However, to date our IPEC contributions total only about \$8 million. That is the aggregate, as compared to \$65 million pledged by Germany and \$12.5 million by Spain. We must, I would submit, and we can, and with this legislation we will, do better.

Notwithstanding international acclaim for its program, IPEC has not had enough funding, and we have asked them and they have documented that they are far short of the funding needed to meet all the requests or even most of the requests that they have received from countries seeking help.

This bill seeks \$30 million, as I said, each year over 3 years, \$90 million total over the next fiscal years. These are some of the things that they have identified: The International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor has identified the need for approximately 10 sectoral programs in dangerous industries where child labor is prevalent, such as mining, fireworks, agriculture, and brick making. Those programs would require a minimum of \$2 million for each sectoral program in each participating country.

Based on the success of the U.S.-funded projects in Pakistan in the sporting goods industry, IPEC would like to begin projects in other exporting countries with strong links to the U.S. market. They would like to address the surgical instrument industry in Pakistan, the sporting goods industry in India, and other similar projects. As a matter of fact, they gave us a list at our request of what their hopes would be. Looking through it, they are working, preparatory as they call it, in

preparatory countries; nine African countries, five Arab states, four in Asia, one in Central Europe and Eastern Europe, and four in Latin America. That is what this money helps to do, to push the envelope to get into those countries and hopefully help to mitigate the suffering of those kids.

Let me conclude by saying in addition to the more than 30 countries currently participating in IPEC, the total of what I just mentioned, 23 additional countries are seeking IPEC assistance. I would hope that we would get an overwhelming support for this legislation. It is bipartisan, and, as I mentioned earlier, my good friend the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) is the principal cosponsor of this legislation and has worked with us in the hearings. We stand arm in arm, Democrat and Republican, trying to advance the cause for these kids who are suffering and for their families.

Mr. Speaker, I do hope the body will adopt this legislation.

Mr. LUTHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), my good friend.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. LUTHER), my friend, for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), the chairman of the Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights, for taking the lead on this most important item. I also want to express my appreciation to the gentleman from New York (Chairman GILMAN) who has done so much on this most important issue.

Mr. Speaker, my colleagues have spoken eloquently on this matter, and I do not want to take up much time, except to indicate that it is a moral obligation on the part of all of us to move this legislation. While doing so, allow me to mention that a parallel piece of legislation introduced by me, the Young American Workers Bill of Rights, is also before this body.

□ 2130

It is extremely important for us to deal with child labor all over the world, but we should not forget the issue of child labor here in the United States. Scores of young children in the United States are exploited by unconscionable means, and the Young Workers' Bill of Rights will be an appropriate parallel legislation to this legislation which deals with the exploitation of children across the globe.

Mr. LUTHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA).

(Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I, too, would like to echo the remarks of my colleagues and to compliment the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), the chairman of the Commit-

tee on International Relations, for bringing this legislation to the floor. I also want to commend my good friend, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), the chairman of the Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights.

With so many lists going around, Mr. Speaker, I do not know which list to go on as far as the listing of the bills on suspension being brought to the floor. I was caught by surprise in learning that this legislation had been brought to the floor for consideration by the Members.

Mr. Speaker, there are approximately 200 to 250 million children in this world who are considered to be working not only under dire circumstances but the fact that they are, as far as I am concerned, Mr. Speaker, they are slave labor. I have held public hearings in the past, Mr. Speaker, on this issue, but I again want to thank the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) for his initiative and his leadership in doing this, not only to sensitize the Members of the Congress about this very serious issue around the world, but the fact that we have now proposed legislation to look into and to fully examine and to provide some sense of sanity to this world and the fact that we have done this so unfairly to these young people around the world.

I want to compliment the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. MORAN), who was here earlier, who shared with us some of the pictures that were taken. I suppose he may have done so himself when he visited some of these countries around the world to see that these things are real and not some abstract idea.

I also want to compliment the members of the Committee on International Relations for their support and the fact that there is true bipartisan support for this piece of legislation.

The sad part about this is, Mr. Speaker, that many of the major companies doing business in some of these Third World countries use children. Supposedly, we are assured that some of the major commodities or products that are being imported to our country are not involved with any children being employed to bring some of these products to our country. But my question is: Who actually looking after this? Where is the assurance to give us that these children are not involved as part of the processing of bringing some of these commodities or products to our country? I seriously question the fact that some of these companies rally do live up to that standard or that requirement.

I know for a fact where many of these products that we receive here, made with labor at 25 cents an hour, end up. When we buy a pair of shoes for \$125, I know for a fact that many of these children were involved in that type of employment.

Mr. Speaker, again I commend my good friend from New York (Mr. GILMAN) for bringing this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FOX), a member of our committee.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding me this time. I appreciate the opportunity to speak on behalf of this legislation.

It is very important that we protect our children in developing countries who have been forced to work as debt bound and slave laborers in hazardous and exploitative industries. According to the United Nations Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery and the international labor organizations, there are tens of millions of child slaves in the world today. This must be ended, and this legislation will take a positive step to stop this.

We know of many countries where children lack either the legal standing or the means to protect themselves from cruelty and exploitation in the workplace. The employment of children often interferes with the opportunities for the youth's basic education, and it coexists with high rates of adult unemployment where this use of child labor denies gainful employment to millions of adults.

While child labor is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon, Mr. Speaker, it is tied to issues of poverty, education opportunity, and culture, and I commend the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) for this legislation; the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), and the other cosponsors of the bill for moving it forward.

I am proud to be a cosponsor, and I look for colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this legislation to provide for United States support for developmental alternatives to underage child workers, and commend the sponsor again for his leadership and look forward to the bill's passage here this evening.

Mr. LUTHER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I wish to also express my support for this legislation, and I commend the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) for bringing this before the House. I likewise wish to commend the chairman of our committee, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), for his leadership role. And I also want to just thank the various colleagues for their excellent presentations, very compelling presentations, here on the floor this evening.

The problem of child labor is truly a global one, as has been pointed out this evening. It impacts children on almost every continent and deprives them of their opportunities for a normal and safe childhood. It is one of the most intolerable forms of human rights abuses. Children have no way of protecting themselves against forced labor and dangerous and exploitative conditions. Recognizing this problem, I am pleased that the President announced earlier this year a child labor initiative.

This bill, as has been pointed out, will make the U.S. a leader in the international effort to eliminate child labor, and the children of the world need the United States to play a leadership role on this issue. Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LUTHER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4506, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PROVIDING REWARDS FOR INFORMATION LEADING TO ARREST OR CONVICTION OF ANY INDIVIDUAL FOR COMMISSION OR CONSPIRACY OF AN ACT OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM, NARCOTICS RELATED OFFENSES, OR FOR SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW RELATING TO FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4660) to amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to provide rewards for information leading to the arrest or conviction of any individual for the commission of an act, or conspiracy to act, of international terrorism, narcotics related offenses, or for serious violations of international humanitarian law relating to the Former Yugoslavia, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4660

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. CHANGES IN DEPARTMENT OF STATE REWARDS PROGRAM.

(a) INCREASE IN MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF AWARD.—Section 36(c) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act (22 U.S.C. 2708(c)) is amended by striking "\$2,000,000" and inserting "\$5,000,000".

(b) INCREASE IN AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 36(g) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act (22 U.S.C. 2708(g)) is amended in the first sentence by striking "\$5,000,000" and inserting "\$10,000,000".

#### SEC. 2. REWARDS FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING INDIVIDUALS SOUGHT FOR SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW RELATING TO THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA.

The State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 is amended by adding after section 36 the following new section:

#### "SEC. 36A. REWARDS FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING INDIVIDUALS SOUGHT FOR SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW RELATING TO THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA.

"(a) AUTHORITY.—In the sole discretion of the Secretary of State (except as provided in subsection (b)(2)) and in consultation, as appropriate, with the Attorney General, the Secretary may pay a reward to any individual who furnishes information leading to—

"(1) the arrest or conviction in any country, or

"(2) the transfer to, or conviction by, the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, of any individual who is the subject of an indictment confirmed by a judge of such tribunal for serious violations of international humanitarian law as defined under the statute of such tribunal.

"(b) PROCEDURES.—

"(1) Subject to paragraph (3), the offering, administration, and payment of rewards under this section, including procedures for—

"(A) identifying individuals, organizations, and offenses with respect to which rewards will be offered;

"(B) the publication of rewards;

"(C) the offering of joint rewards with foreign governments;

"(D) the receipt and analysis of data; and

"(E) the payment and approval of payment.

shall be governed by procedures developed by the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Attorney General.

"(2) Before making a reward under this section in a matter over which there is Federal criminal jurisdiction, the Secretary of State shall obtain the concurrence of the Attorney General.

"(3) Rewards under this section shall be subject to any requirements or limitations that apply to rewards under section 36 with respect to the ineligibility of government employees for rewards, maximum reward amount, and procedures for the approval and certification of rewards for payment.

"(c) REFERENCE.—For the purposes of subsection (a), the statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia means the Annex to the Report of the Secretary General of the United Nations pursuant to paragraph 2 of Security Council Resolution 827 (1993) (S/25704).

"(d) DETERMINATION OF THE SECRETARY.—All determinations of the Secretary of State under this section shall be final and conclusive and shall not be subject to judicial review.

"(e) FUNDING.—

"(1) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of State \$1,000,000 for fiscal year 1999, \$1,000,000 for fiscal year 2000, and \$1,000,000 for fiscal year 2001 to carry out this section.

"(2) Amounts appropriated under paragraph (1) shall remain available until expended.

"(f) PRIORITY.—In the administration and payment of rewards under the rewards program of section 36, the Secretary of State shall ensure that priority is given for payments to individuals described in section 36 and that funds paid under this section are paid only after any and all due and payable demands are met under section 36."

#### SEC. 3. VIOLATIONS RELATING TO MATERIAL SUPPORT TO TERRORISTS.

Section 38(g)(1)(A)(iii) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(g)(1)(A)(iii)) is amended by adding at the end before the comma the following: "or section 2339A of such title (relating to providing material support to terrorists)".